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South Dakota's New Businesses Employ Over 4,000 Workers

In 1988, there were 1,589 new businesses in South Dakota. These new businesses accounted for over seven percent of all businesses within the state. These new businesses also provided employment for approximately 4,240 workers in 1988.

Meanwhile, there were 1,256 firms which were no longer in business (or business "deaths") in 1988. The loss of these firms meant a corresponding employment loss of 2,099.

But even when these business deaths are subtracted from business births, 1988 brought a net increase of 333 firms to the state. The net change in employment was an increase of 2,144 workers.

This information is based on South Dakota Department of Labor files of employers covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance laws. A business birth, a new business, occurs when a business first becomes liable under Unemployment Insurance laws. A business death occurs when a business is no longer liable under these laws. The data base of South Dakota's businesses covered by Unemployment Insurance captures information on approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried workers. And, while this information base does not reflect all new business activity, in that it does not include those businesses not covered by Unemployment Insurance, it is a helpful guide in measuring South Dakota's economy.

The services industry accounted for the largest net increase in the number of firms, as well as the largest net change in employment. There were 151 more business births in the services industry than there were business deaths in 1988. These businesses provided jobs to 947 employees.

The retail industry added the second highest number of employees among all new businesses in 1988, with a net increase of 563 employees.

In South Dakota, most new businesses remain in business and grow. A good measure of the lasting effect of these businesses on the state's economy is to track them for a period of time to determine their survival rates and employment growth. Using data on births and deaths of businesses, survival rates for businesses in each of the major industries can be determined.

Business birth and death information has been collected since 1983 in South Dakota. Since this time, South Dakota's business births and deaths have always resulted in net employment increases.

A business is considered to have survived if it is still in operation two years after opening. Of those new businesses in 1983, 58 percent were still in business in 1985. From 1984 to 1986, the survival rate was 69 percent. And of those new businesses in 1985, 85 percent were still in business in 1987. The percentage of business births in 1986 which were still in business in 1988 in South Dakota was 85 percent.

Industry groups noting survival rates higher than the statewide average were: agriculture, forestry and fisheries; construction; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance and real estate.

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A Look At the Survival Rate of South Dakota's New Businesses

1988 Survival and Employment of New 1986 Businesses

	1986 Births	1988 Survival	Survival Rate	Avg. Employment of Surviving Firms 1986	Avg. Employment of Surviving Firms 1988	1988 Employment of Surviving Firms
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	29	25	86%	2.56	2.68	67
Mining	11	8	73%	14.00	11.13	89
Construction	234	202	86%	2.44	1.80	364
Manufacturing	71	60	85%	5.70	13.18	791
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	138	117	85%	2.50	3.77	441
Wholesale Trade	143	130	91%	2.11	2.70	351
Retail Trade	395	322	82%	3.53	4.78	1539
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	121	112	93%	1.63	1.83	205
Services	515	435	84%	2.76	4.67	2,031
Total	**1657**	**1411**	**85%**	**2.90**	**4.16**	**5,870**

*May not add due to rounding

Not Only Surviving...But Growing

Of particular importance to the state's economy is the employment growth among surviving businesses. The average new business in 1988 employed about three people, compared to an average of nine people employed by all established privately owned businesses. Although new businesses in the state start small, those which survive usually grow as they phase into full operation. New businesses in 1986 that survived to 1988 employed an average of three people each at birth. Two years later, these surviving businesses averaged four people each.

Publication Available

Data on business births, deaths and survival rates is among the information included in the *1988 Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance* publication. In addition to this type of information, the *Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance* publication also provides information on average employment, average weekly wages and the number of businesses by industry for each county and the state, using 1988 data. It also contains a historical summary, covering the years 1984 through 1987. Additional information in the publication shows the size of business by industry. This publication, which is produced by the South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, is available. If you would like to receive a copy of this publication, please contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address below.

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South Dakota's Labor Market in October

In October 1989, the nonfarm employment level rose to 270,900, an increase of 2,200 jobs (or 0.8 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

With the exception of manufacturing, each of the private industry groups and government posted employment increases over year-ago employment levels. The industry leaders in job growth were: wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Each of these industries added 900 jobs over year-ago levels. Government added 700 jobs from year-ago levels.

The wholesale and retail trade industry increased in the divisions of food stores; general merchandise stores; auto dealers and gas stations; and miscellaneous retail establishments.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry continued to grow in the division of credit agencies other than banks. This division added 500 jobs from year-ago levels. One of the reasons for the additional personnel was to accommodate the increasing workload.

The services industry posted increases in the divisions of medical and health (400 jobs); hotels, amusements, personal and business (300 jobs); and social services (100 jobs). The remaining 100 jobs were scattered throughout various sectors of the services industry.

State government posted 500 of the 700 job increase in government. This increase occurred in the division of state education, and can be attributed mostly to the hiring of more work study students and hourly student laborers than in the previous year.

The loss of jobs in the manufacturing industry was due in part to the closing of a large manufacturing firm. In addition to this closing, several manufacturing firms experienced gradual declines in employment over the year.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Total nonfarm employment from September to October 1989 increased 1,300 jobs (or 0.5 percent). The seasonal employment increase in government, specifically in state and local education, was caused by the addition of work study students and support staff to October payrolls. This large increase of 3,100 jobs offset the seasonal employment decrease in the private industry groups.

The manufacturing industry posted a 100 job increase. Most of this increase was noted in the food and kindred products division of the manufacturing industry with approximately half of the personnel added in the poultry processing sector. This is a traditional seasonal increase for the harvesting of poultry. Consumer demand for ducks, geese, and turkeys increase during the holiday season. The other half of the job increase was due to the addition of a new night shift in a large manufacturing firm.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted an employment decrease of 1,000. The divisions posting seasonal decreases in this industry were mostly tourism related. The eating and drinking establishments and miscellaneous retail establishments posted the largest decreases.

The services industry posted a 100 job decrease over the month. Once again, the educational services increase of 800 jobs offset the seasonal decrease of jobs in this industry. The division posting the largest job decrease was hotels, amusements, personal and business.

The construction industry is noting expected seasonal decreases this time of year with the loss of 200 jobs over the month.

The South Dakota labor force in October 1989 was 368,000 with 353,700 South Dakotans employed and 14,200 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent; remaining the same as the September 1989 rate. The national unemployment rate of 5.3 percent also remained the same from September to October.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1989 (1)				October 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,416,000	118,194,000	6,222,000	5.0 (3)	122,432,000	116,250,000	6,182,000	5.0 (3)
South Dakota	368,000	353,700	14,200	3.9	360,000	346,000	13,900	3.9
Sioux Falls MSA	73,971	71,801	2,170	2.9	73,429	70,732	2,697	3.7
Rapid City MSA	40,835	39,203	1,632	4.0	39,262	37,260	2,002	5.1
Aurora	1,419	1,402	17	1.2	1,478	1,458	20	1.4
Beadle	9,584	9,164	420	4.4	9,609	9,250	359	3.7
Bennett	1,503	1,446	57	3.8	1,471	1,416	55	3.7
Bon Homme	3,587	3,560	27	0.8	3,481	3,439	42	1.2
Brookings	14,803	14,082	721	4.9	14,302	13,800	502	3.5
Brown	20,161	18,695	1,466	7.3	20,680	19,719	961	4.6
Brule	2,754	2,692	62	2.3	2,640	2,565	75	2.8
Buffalo	497	448	49	9.9	419	382	37	8.8
Butte	3,701	3,511	190	5.1	3,441	3,276	165	4.8
Campbell	1,165	1,118	47	4.0	1,119	1,110	9	0.8
Charles Mix	4,119	3,907	212	5.1	3,987	3,886	101	2.5
Clark	2,017	1,889	128	6.3	1,994	1,904	90	4.5
Clay	6,413	6,176	237	3.7	6,448	6,235	213	3.3
Codington	13,160	12,432	728	5.5	12,379	11,943	436	3.5
Corson	1,519	1,465	54	3.6	1,603	1,535	68	4.2
Custer	3,926	3,832	94	2.4	3,813	3,663	150	3.9
Davison	10,060	9,825	235	2.3	9,321	9,207	114	1.2
Day	3,516	3,360	156	4.4	3,605	3,398	207	5.7
Deuel	2,282	2,210	72	3.2	2,398	2,323	75	3.1
Dewey	2,423	2,248	175	7.2	1,963	1,875	88	4.5
Douglas	1,679	1,649	30	1.8	1,864	1,811	53	2.8
Edmunds	2,107	2,013	94	4.5	2,208	2,085	123	5.6
Fall River	3,568	3,380	188	5.3	3,516	3,287	229	6.5
Faulk	1,353	1,341	12	0.9	1,203	1,194	9	0.7
Grant	4,406	4,280	126	2.9	4,193	4,085	108	2.6
Gregory	2,596	2,507	89	3.4	2,503	2,424	79	3.2
Haakon	1,251	1,189	62	5.0	1,224	1,202	22	1.8
Hamlin	2,423	2,364	59	2.4	2,385	2,295	90	3.8
Hand	2,128	2,089	39	1.8	2,067	2,043	24	1.2
Hanson	1,419	1,399	20	1.4	1,450	1,428	22	1.5
Harding	843	831	12	1.4	863	852	11	1.3
Hughes	9,002	8,716	286	3.2	8,956	8,734	222	2.5
Hutchinson	4,178	4,109	69	1.7	4,403	4,247	156	3.5
Hyde	882	867	15	1.7	915	882	33	3.6
Jackson	1,656	1,614	42	2.5	1,612	1,550	62	3.8

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1989 (1)				October 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,297	1,238	59	4.5	1,116	1,103	13	1.2
Jones	773	709	64	8.3	739	724	15	2.0
Kingsbury	2,838	2,789	49	1.7	2,715	2,623	92	3.4
Lake	5,316	5,059	257	4.8	5,372	5,139	233	4.3
Lawrence	11,779	11,120	659	5.6	10,718	10,199	519	4.8
Lincoln	7,738	7,570	168	2.2	7,548	7,209	339	4.5
Lyman	1,685	1,554	131	7.8	1,693	1,649	44	2.6
McCook	2,858	2,801	57	2.0	2,930	2,813	117	4.0
McPherson	1,500	1,465	35	2.3	1,530	1,479	51	3.3
Marshall	2,482	2,285	197	7.9	2,383	2,297	86	3.6
Meade	10,071	9,666	405	4.0	9,296	9,012	284	3.1
Mellette	879	849	30	3.4	907	889	18	2.0
Miner	1,562	1,515	47	3.0	1,734	1,595	139	8.0
Minnehaha	73,971	71,801	2,170	2.9	73,429	70,732	2,697	3.7
Moody	3,412	3,217	195	5.7	3,465	3,335	130	3.8
Pennington	40,835	39,203	1,632	4.0	39,262	37,260	2,002	5.1
Perkins	2,370	2,348	22	0.9	2,492	2,470	22	0.9
Potter	1,473	1,451	22	1.5	1,450	1,430	20	1.4
Roberts	4,849	4,652	197	4.1	4,962	4,672	290	5.8
Sanborn	1,166	1,127	39	3.3	1,177	1,131	46	3.9
Shannon	2,447	2,232	215	8.8	2,575	2,322	253	9.8
Spink	3,804	3,700	104	2.7	3,694	3,646	48	1.3
Stanley	1,545	1,483	62	4.0	1,563	1,490	73	4.7
Sully	797	790	7	0.9	827	818	9	1.1
Todd	2,979	2,764	215	7.2	2,761	2,596	165	6.0
Tripp	3,560	3,498	62	1.7	3,397	3,274	123	3.6
Turner	4,466	4,357	109	2.4	4,265	4,133	132	3.1
Union	5,692	5,393	299	5.3	5,880	5,297	583	9.9
Walworth	3,001	2,892	109	3.6	2,998	2,870	128	4.3
Yankton	11,738	11,462	276	2.4	10,451	10,277	174	1.7
Ziebach	986	932	54	5.5	1,073	1,027	46	4.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

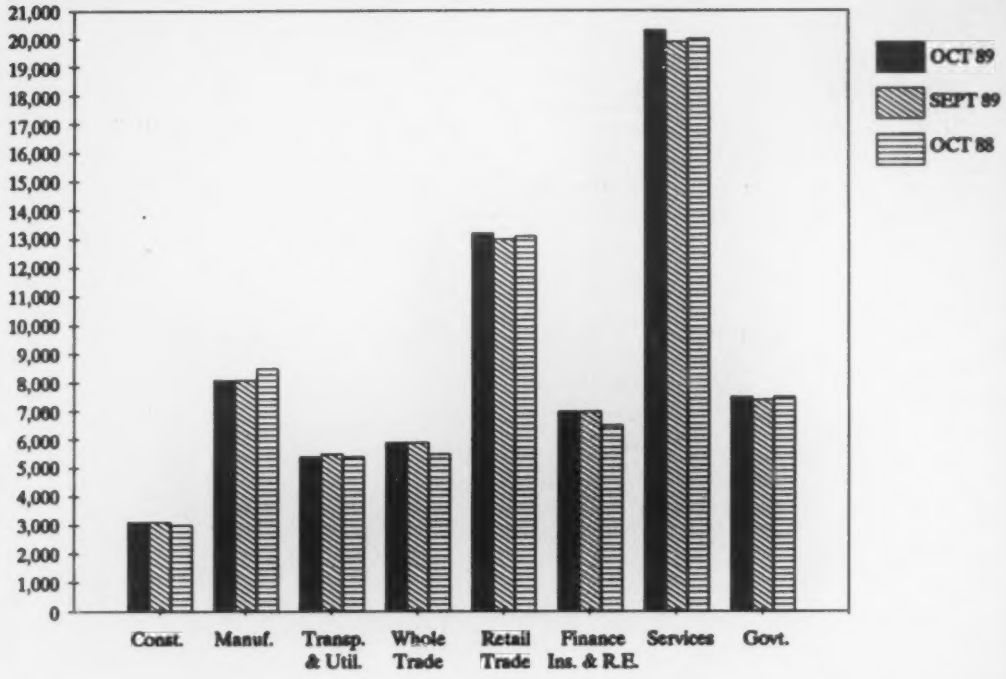
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	270,900	269,600	268,700	0.5	0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	209,800	211,000	208,400	-0.6	0.7
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,300	11,500	11,000	-1.7	2.7
MANUFACTURING	29,800	29,700	31,400	0.3	-5.1
Durable Goods	15,700	15,900	17,200	-1.3	-8.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,800	8,900	10,400	-1.1	-15.4
Nondurable Goods	14,100	13,900	14,100	1.4	.0
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,700	8,000	3.9	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	3,000	2,900	3,000	3.4	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,000	14,100	14,000	-0.7	.0
Transportation	8,500	8,700	8,600	-2.3	-1.2
Communication	3,100	3,200	3,200	-3.1	-3.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	70,100	71,100	69,200	-1.4	1.3
Wholesale Trade	17,800	17,900	17,400	-0.6	2.3
Durable Goods	8,100	8,200	7,900	-1.2	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,700	9,500	.0	2.1
Retail Trade	52,300	53,200	51,700	-1.7	1.2
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,200	9,100	9,200	1.1	.0
Food Stores	8,000	8,000	7,800	.0	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,500	15,400	14,600	0.6	6.2
Finance	9,800	9,800	9,200	.0	6.5
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,500	.0	2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,800	4,800	4,300	.0	11.6
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,700	3,500	2.7	8.6
SERVICES	66,500	66,400	65,600	0.2	1.4
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	18,500	18,900	18,200	-2.1	1.6
Personal and Business	8,600	8,600	8,700	.0	-1.1
Medical and Health Services	25,400	25,600	25,000	-0.8	1.6
Hospitals	11,900	11,900	11,300	.0	5.3
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,500	13,700	13,700	-1.5	-1.5
Educational Services	5,100	4,300	5,100	18.6	.0
Social Services	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
Membership Organizations	8,900	9,000	9,000	-1.1	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	61,000	58,600	60,300	4.1	1.2
Federal	10,800	10,800	10,800	.0	.0
State	16,900	16,000	16,500	5.6	2.4
State Education	8,300	7,000	7,800	18.6	6.4
Local	33,300	31,700	32,900	5.0	1.2
Local Education	19,900	18,100	19,500	9.9	2.1

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

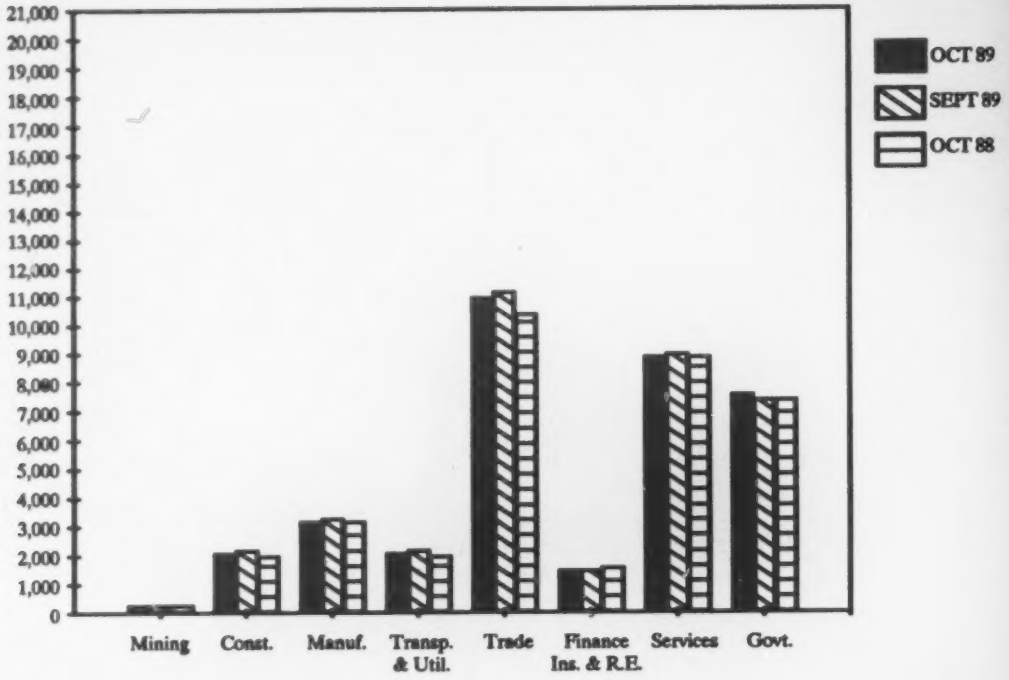


	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	70,700	69,900	69,600	1.1	1.6
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	3,100	3,000	.0	3.3
MANUFACTURING	8,100	8,100	8,500	.0	-4.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,500	5,400	-1.8	.0
TRADE	19,100	18,900	18,600	1.1	2.7
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,200	13,000	13,100	1.5	0.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,000	7,000	6,500	.0	7.7
SERVICES	20,300	19,900	20,000	2.0	1.5
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,400	7,500	1.4	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,800	37,100	35,700	-0.8	3.1
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,200	2,000	-4.5	5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,300	3,200	-3.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,100	2,200	2,000	-4.5	5.0
TRADE	11,000	11,200	10,400	-1.8	5.8
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,300	2,000	-4.3	10.0
Retail Trade	8,800	9,000	8,400	-2.2	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,900	9,000	8,900	-1.1	.0
GOVERNMENT	7,600	7,400	7,400	2.7	2.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Private	173,700	175,000	172,500	34.3	34.2	34.4
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,300	43.9	43.5	42.1
Construction	9,200	9,400	9,200	42.8	42.5	42.0
Manufacturing	22,400	22,300	23,700	41.9	41.6	41.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,600	11,700	11,700	38.9	37.8	39.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,200	62,100	60,600	32.5	32.3	31.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,500	11,400	10,500	37.1	35.9	36.9
Services	55,500	55,800	54,500	29.7	30.5	31.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Private	$259.99	$260.95	$255.59	$7.58	$7.63	$7.43
Mining	530.75	529.83	509.83	12.09	12.18	12.11
Construction	419.01	422.03	410.34	9.79	9.93	9.77
Manufacturing	337.30	344.45	335.34	8.05	8.28	8.10
Transportation & Public Utilities	427.51	420.34	407.48	10.99	11.12	10.29
Wholesale & Retail Trade	204.10	201.88	197.49	6.28	6.25	6.23
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	276.02	270.69	274.54	7.44	7.54	7.44
Services	213.84	220.21	212.41	7.20	7.22	6.83

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,300	5,300	6,500	45.1	46.8	44.5
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	40.7	39.7	40.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$381.55	$398.74	$368.02	$8.46	$8.52	$8.27
Rapid City MSA	384.21	359.68	323.60	9.44	9.06	8.01

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Sex, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
Male	548	1,183	688
Female	809	175	704
Race, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
White	1,185	1,183	1,244
Nonwhite	172	175	148
Age, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
Under 45	965	990	1,018
Over 45	392	368	374
[2]Industry, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
Mining	20	11	15
Construction	75	82	89
Manufacturing	555	528	308
Transportation & Public Utilities	38	49	188
Trade	263	293	313
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	58	42	58
Services	278	278	327
Government	70	75	94
[2]Occupation, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
Professional & Managerial	252	254	263
Clerical and Sales	277	309	375
Services	131	124	173
Processing	29	30	42
Machine Trade	52	50	60
Benchwork	360	338	161
Structural Work	157	135	175
Other	99	118	143
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
1-2 Weeks	249	196	382
3-4 Weeks	162	179	156
5-14 Weeks	565	594	524
15 Weeks & Over	381	389	330

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,021	938	1,351	8.8	-24.4
B. Weeks Compensated	5,358	5,780	5,230	-7.3	2.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$488,136	$531,515	$450,384	-8.2	8.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$44,290,428	$43,622,629	$43,845,800	1.5	1.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,278	9,598	5,757	-34.6	9.0
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,078	6,510	4,525	-22.0	12.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,329	13,335	5,279	-15.0	114.6

	October 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$117,733

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	October 1989	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	59	$3,481
J. Partial Employment	50	$3,950

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	125.6	125.0	120.2	0.5	4.5
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.4	142.4	139.4	-0.7	1.4
Retail Trade Sales[3]	144,466	145,904	138,176	-1.0	4.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,420	1,268	1,532	12.0	-7.3
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.50	10.50	10.00	0.0	5.0

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.